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Information on 17th Plenary Meeting of 5th C.C., Workers' Party of Korea

The 17th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held from November 27 to 28.

The meeting was presided over by the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK.

It was attended by Members and Alternate Members of the Party Central Committee.

Also present there were Members of the Auditing Commission of the Party Central Committee and leading personages of central and local Party and administrative organs and economic establishments.

The following item was placed on the agenda of the meeting:

On the 1979 Plan for the Development of the National Economy.

Comrade Hong Song Ryong, Chairman of the State Planning Commission, presented a report on this item and many comrades contributed to discussion.

At the meeting the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung made concluding speech of great significance which will serve as a programme in carrying out the grand Second Seven-Year Plan and the 1979 plan for the development of the national economy.

Noting that we are now in a historic period in the socialist construction, the meeting said that our people are now at the threshhold of the second year of the Second Seven-Year Plan after achieving signal successes in the first-year drive for the fulfilment of the plan, a grand programme of socialist and communist construction.

The prevailing internal and external situation behooves us to put spurs on our general onward movement for the fulfilment of the new long-term plan and further expedite the socialist construction of the country, the meeting noted. It said that, in view of the intensified manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their lackeys for aggression and war, it is necessary for us to push ahead with the socialist construction more vigorously than ever before for consolidating our revolutionary base as firm as a rock and accelerating the complete victory of socialism and the historic cause of national reunification.

The report and speeches pointed out that this year, the first year for the fulfilment of the new Seven-Year Plan, vast undertakings have been carried out in production and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, with the result that industrial and agricultural production has been markedly boosted despite the consequences of the extreme weather conditions caused by the cold front and many projects, which are highly significant for the economic development and the improvement of the people's welfare, undertaken and the country's economic might has further grown.

The reporter and speakers were unanimous in noting that the shining successes made in the carrying out of the national economy plan for this year and in the socialist construction are the result of the judicious guidance of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The speakers noted that our Party has made its organizations further strengthen its guidance over economic work, continuously developed in depth the Three-Revolution Team Movement and sent leadership personnel to the coal industry, railway transport and other major fronts of the national economy to give renewed impetus to economic construction.

The meeting noted that today we are faced with an important militant task to impel forward the general onward movement for the preschedule fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan on the basis of the achievements made in carrying out the national economy plan for this year. An important problem in this is to make an effective use of our economic foundation and make it bear greater fruit, the meeting stressed.

It pointed out that the central task for next year in the socialist economic construction is to give definite priority to the mining industry, satisfactorily solve the problems of fuel and raw materials and put production on a normal basis in all domains under any circumstances, operate the light industrial factories at full capacity, further better the people's living, ease the strain on transport and fully meet the increasing demand for transport.

Stressing that the key to accelerated economic construction at present is to rapidly develop the mining industry, the first process of production, the meeting put forward concrete tasks for decisively increasing the production of coal.

"Everything for increased production of coal"—this is an important slogan our Party has put up today, said the meeting.

It noted that efforts should be directed to the reconstruction and expansion of large coal mines with rich deposits and, at the same time, medium and small coal mines be actively developed to attain the next year's goal of coal production and thus sufficient coal reserves should be secured.

The meeting underscored the need to concentrate efforts on the coal mines in Anju district for rapid increase of coal production.

It pointed out that the Anju Coal Mining Complex, as the biggest high-calorific coal production base of our country, holds the key position in smoothly solving the problem of fuel and power, an acute one at present, and successfully fulfilling the new long-term plan. It said that the whole Party and the whole country should powerfully assist the coal mines in Anju district to create more capacity for coal production and energetically carry on the construction of new, large and modern pits, state investments in the Anju Coal Mining Complex should be increased and modern machines, equipment and materials be fully supplied to it.

The meeting emphasized that the existing promising pits should be reconstructed on an expanded basis, open coal mines and medium and small coal mines be expanded to make preparations for producing in 1980 far more coal than that envisaged in the following year's plan.

It set forth the tasks of rapidly increasing the output of various nonferrous mineral ores by directing efforts to the reconstruction and expansion of large-scale mines in the field of the nonferrous mining industry and giving definite precedence to the power industry.

It presented the task of speedily increasing the production of iron and steel in the metal industry and further strengthening the independence of ferrous metal industry to meet the demand for iron and steel which is now growing as never before as many more modern machine plants are being built and the scale of the economy is growing.

The meeting pointed to the need to give priority to the production of iron ore, readjust and replenish the existing metal factories and increase the production of pig iron, steel and rolled steel next year.

It set forth specific tasks for the machine industry to concentrate efforts above all on the production of mining equipment and transport equipment and, at the same time, markedly increase the production of machine tools, tractors, automobiles and various other machines.

It laid stress on further developing the chemical industry to expand and consolidate the raw material bases of the light industry and accelerate the chemicalisation of agriculture. It advanced the tasks of directing great efforts next year to the production of chemical fibres and increasing the production of vinalon, rayon, artificial silk yarn and orlon and said that the project for the replenishment of the artificial pulp mechanism should be speedily wound up at the Kilju Pulp Mill and artificial pulp be satisfactorily supplied to the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill.

The meeting set out before the building-materials industry the task of concentrating efforts on the production of cement and increasing its output.

It said that the raw material bases of the cement factories should be consolidated and high quality coal be regularly supplied to them for the maximum use of the existing cement production capacity.

The meeting stressed that efforts should be channelled into major productive construction projects in the capital construction to accelerate their commissioning.

Putting stress on radically improving the people's standard of living, the meeting set forth concrete tasks for this.

In the domain of the light industry, the production of various kinds of daily necessaries and foodstuffs should be substantially increased next year, it noted.

The meeting specified concrete tasks for the local industry to decisively boost the production of daily necessaries and sundry goods by tapping and using the local raw material resources and production potentials to the fullest extent and effectively organizing production.

The meeting said that great efforts should be continuously channelled into agriculture to rapidly boost agricultural production including grain.

In order to attain the goal of 10 million tons of grain ahead of the set time and increase the production of vegetables, tobacco and other industrial crops, meat, eggs, fruits and cocoons by placing farming on a scientific and technical basis as required by the Juche farming method of our Party in the domain of the rural economy, the meeting emphasized, this year's farming should be speedily wound up, preparations for next year's farming pushed ahead and decayed soil, thatches and other necessities for cold beds be secured better and seed sowing and transplantation should be done in a great hurry at an early date next year.

The meeting stressed that the whole Party and the whole country should give continued powerful assistance to the agricultural front to do farming in the right season and consolidate the material and technical foundations of the rural economy.

Pointing out that fisheries should be developed to increase fish catch in an active way, the meeting noted that the fishery domain should decisively increase the output of marine products next year by rationally combining the pelagic fishing with inshore fishing and large-scale fishing with medium- and small-scale fishing.

More houses should be provided in time to the increasing family units in order to enable all the working people to lead a cultured and happy life, the meeting noted. It stressed that all functionaries should direct deep attention to providing the working people with better houses.

The meeting also pointed to the need to improve service work for the people, education and public health.

It emphasized that by thoroughly implementing **"Theses on Socialist Education"** the quality of education should be enhanced, public assistance to the schools be strengthened, more textbooks, reference books and apparatuses for experiment and practice be produced and supplied and that disease prevention and treatment groups and medical establishments increased in number by implementing the Party's policy of disease prevention, herb drugs produced in greater quantities and the production of compound medicines and medical apparatuses markedly increased to meet the demand for them.

The meeting pointed to the task of rapidly developing transport in order to fully meet the increasing demand for transport.

It stressed that in order to make the maximum use of the existing production potentials and operate industry at full capacity, it is necessary to implement continuously and thoroughly the policy of applying the three methods in transport—concentrated transport, container transport and joint transport—and rapidly develop railway, auto and ship transport simultaneously.

The meeting laid stress on implementing the policy of Juche-orientation, modernisation and scientification of the national economy, and methodically running the nation's economic life.

This is the basic way in carrying out the national economy plan for next year, the meeting said. It emphasized that the economic foundation can be more effectively used to increase the economic might of the country, develop foreign trade and rapidly improve the people's living only by pushing ahead with the Juche-orientation, modernisation and scientification of the national economy and methodically running the economic life in all domains and all units.

The meeting said that in accordance with our Party's policy of Juche-orientation production should be expanded in all domains of the national economy by relying on our raw materials and fuel, our industry be turned into a Juche industry developing in reliance upon our resources and technique, technical devices invented and introduced to meet our need and suit our specific conditions and all technical and economic problems be solved in conformity with the requirement of Juche-orientation.

The meeting stressed that the modernisation and scientification of the national economy should be promoted steadily step by step to suit the specific conditions of our country.

The meeting pointed out that we should not mystify modernisation and scientification or try to realise them at once but constantly raise the level of technical equipment in such a way as to transform backward technique into new one and again transform it into yet new one, mechanize and automate production and strengthen scientific research including that of electronics and automatic engineering needed for the modernisation and scientification of the national economy.

It said that effective organizational work should be done in all domains for the development of science and technology. In order to extensively introduce new achievements of science and technique into production, a detailed plan for scientific and technical development should be worked out to make it play more fully the role of mobilizer, noted the meeting.

The meeting emphasized that a habit of study should be firmly established among leadership personnel and scientists and technicians and a vigorous campaign launched to raise their scientific and technical level.

Stressing that economic life should be methodically run and an intensified thrift campaign carried on in all domains and all units, the meeting set forth concrete tasks for this.

It underscored the need to raise the quality of all products to a high level in the shortest possible period.

It laid great stress on the firm establishment of a cultured practice in production in all domains and all units to provide the working people with the better working conditions and markedly raise the quality standard of products and construction.

Fulfilling the 1979 plan for the development of the national economy demands that all Party organizations, leadership personnel, the entire Party members and entire working people make all-out efforts once again, the meeting said. In particular, it stressed, leadership personnel at the helm of the revolution should be deeply aware of their heavy mission and duty and direct the battle with a sense of responsibility.

The meeting pointed out that all leading personnel should always go down to the lower units and work as required by the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method and manage and operate the economy scientifically and rationally by thoroughly applying the Taean work system.

The Party organizations should effectively carry on the work of equipping the whole Party and whole society with the monolithic ideology of the Party to make all Party members and working people firmly arm themselves with the Juche idea of our Party, think and act with it as the only guiding principle, invariably remain faithful to the Party and the revolution at any time and any place and carry out the Party's line and policies to the end, stressed the meeting.

It emphasized the Party organizations should carry on their work with emphasis on the fulfilment of the economic task and direct all efforts to the battle for the fulfilment of the national economy plan for next year. The Party organizations, it said, should further develop the Three-Revolution Team Movement and powerfully wage the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement to further expedite the technical and cultural revolutions while giving definite precedence to the ideological revolution.

It called on all the working people's organizations to energetically conduct mass political work in various ways in order to rouse the broad segments of the working people to the fulfilment of next year's economic task.

Our Party members who have always been faithful to the call of the Party and the leader should rise once again and wage a struggle for the fulfilment of next year's plan in a bold way, it said with emphasis.

It noted the necessity of establishing in the whole Party and whole society the revolutionary habit of taking the Party's policy absolute and fulfilling it without any reservation.

The Party organizations should strengthen the organizational and political work in every way to make all the functionaries and working people turn out to the fulfilment of the national economy plan for 1979 with the spirit and stamina with which they brought about the great upsurge of Chollima, upholding the decision of the December 1956 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Party, urged the meeting.

The plenary meeting will be a historic occasion in making a great contribution to bringing about a great leap in the fulfilment of the national economy plan for 1979, to increase the economic might of the country, make the people's lives more affluent and successfully carry out the grand Second Seven-Year Plan by powerfully rousing the whole Party and the entire people to the struggle for thoroughly implementing the three-point policy of the Juche-orientation, modernisation and scientification of the national economy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The plenary meeting adopted a relevant decision.

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Directs Enlarged Meeting of Executive Com., S. Pyongan Provincial Com., WPK

An enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held on November 20 under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people.

The meeting was attended by the members of the executive committee of the provincial Party committee.

Also attending it were leading officials concerned of the Party, administrative and economic organs in the capital, chief secretaries of the city and county Party committees, chairmen of the city and county people's committees, chairmen of the city and county administrative committees, directors and primary Party committee secretaries of the factories and enterprises and workers in the economic domain in the province.

Discussed at the meeting were the problems associated with the successful fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan in the province.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave highly important teachings, specifying the clear-cut ways and means of successfully fulfilling the enormous tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan and bringing about a great upsurge in socialist construction by effecting a new, radical turn in the industrial domain in the province.

Becoming personally familiar with and carefully analyzing the industrial affairs there, he, to begin with, indicated the clear direction of improving guidance in conformity with the new demands of the industrial development.

He noted that it is highly important to rapidly develop industry in South Pyongan Province as it is a centre of our country's industry.

The province has such major industrial districts as Nampo, Taean and Pyongsong cities and Sunchon, Tokchon, Kaechon and Anju counties, which produce a great amount of electric power, coal, chemical fertilizers, automobiles and tractors, he said. This means, he added, faster progress in the country's industry is possible only when things go smoothly in the province.

He remarked that such fast growth of industry in scale there calls for further improvement of guidance in the industrial enterprises.

For the leading officials of the commissions and ministries of the Administration Council and other workers in the national-level establishments to give an effective guidance in industry of the province, he pointed out, the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method should be put into fuller operation.

As we manage and run the economy by organizational efficiency and the ideology of the working class, whereas the capitalists operate it with money, our officials should direct industry by strictly relying on the Party organizations which are entrusted with the task of rousing ideology of the working class, he taught.

He instructed that when the officials of the government bodies and economic establishments of national level go down to industrial enterprises, they should depend in their work on the provincial, city and county Party committees concerned and guide the factories together with the leading workers of the appropriate Party organizations. This alone will make guidance effective, he said.

Then he urged that the role of the provincial Party committee and the functions of the Party committees of the counties where industry holds a large proportion must be further enhanced in order to improve guidance of industry.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung specified the direction of increasing production and the ways and means of achieving the results on the basis of a deep grasp and analysis of the state of production at the industrial establishments in the province.

He pointed out that all efforts should be concentrated on the construction of the polyethylene and orlon factories of the Youth Chemical Complex now under way in order to complete the assembling of equipment in a short time and go into a test operation.

He noted that, to satisfy the growing demand for paper, the construction of the November 18 Factory should be accelerated at greater speed and the construction of the boiler of the Chongchongang Thermal Power Plant now in progress should be wound up.

He said that housing construction should be hastened further still in view of the building of many modern plants and rapid increase in the number of workers in Anju district.

Noting that industry can advance at faster pace only when coal is abundantly supplied, he instructed that a new modernised large coal mine should be built in Anju district with rich deposits.

He said that coal production should be kept on a high level with a sufficient supply of equipment and materials to the existing coal mines of the Anju Coal Mining Complex. He set out before the Complex the targets of coal production for different stages.

And he stressed that the coal miners' settlement in the district should be built more grandly and beautifully.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth concrete tasks for better adjusting the Sunchon Cement Factory and keeping cement production on a high level.

He required that production should be boosted at the existing rare metal mines and, at the same time, new ones be actively developed to lift the production of rare metal ores which are of great importance for the development of the national economy.

He touched on the tasks for further increasing production at the Sunchon Nitro-lime Fertilizer Factory.

His teachings at the meeting would serve as a programme that opened a radical phase in further improving guidance in economic construction to suit the present condition in which the scale of the economy has grown beyond comparison and the rate of its development has immensely increased and as an inspiring banner providing the energy to rouse to a new upsurge in socialist construction the entire Party members and working people who have turned out for the pre-schedule fulfilment of the grand Second Seven-Year Plan.

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of OWSSIPRK

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on November 23 received the delegation of the Osaka Women's Society for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Toshiko Kanbe, Chairman of the OWSSIPRK.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam and personages concerned were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in an amicable and friendly atmosphere.

His Excellency
HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE
President
Algerian Democratic and People's Republic
President
Council of Revolution

Algiers

I heard the unexpected news that Your Excellency President is in a serious illness.

Inquiring after your condition with sincere concern, I wish you an early recovery to continue your responsible work.

KIM IL SUNG
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, November 24, 1978

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Credentials from New Ambassador of PDRY

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on November 23 credentials from Ahmed Saleh Hageb, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to our country.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and staffers of the PDRY Embassy here.

After receiving the credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the Ambassador in an amicable and friendly atmosphere.

To the Second World Conference For the Reunification of Korea

Tokyo

I extend my warm congratulations and greetings to the 2nd World Conference for Korea's Reunification and all the delegates on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and my own.

The 2nd World Conference for Korea's Reunification was held reflecting the common desire and unanimous aspiration of the entire Korean people and the world people for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Your conference is a significant international meeting which will greatly contribute to expediting the reunification of Korea and the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

Today when the danger of perpetual division of Korea steadily grows and the tension is daily aggravated due to the "two Koreas" plot and war policy by the internal and external separatists your conference constitutes a great support and inspiration to our people in their struggle for the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

I am convinced that your conference convened amidst deep concern and expectation of all the honest-minded peoples of the world will mark an important occasion in further strengthening and developing the international solidarity movement to oppose the "two Koreas" policy of the splittists and support the just cause of Korea and sincerely wish the conference a great success in

KIM IL SUNG
General Secretary
C.C. of Workers' Party of Korea
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, November 27, 1978

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the corrective movement in the SAR.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, cabled His Excellency Elias **Sarkis**, President of the Republic of Lebanon, greeting the 35th anniversary of the independence of Lebanon.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade Nicolae **Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in reply to his message of sympathy sent upon learning the sad news of material and human losses in an unexpected explosion that occurred at the Pitesti Petro-Chemical Combine.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received messages from His Excellency Colonel **Jean-Baptiste Bagaza**, Chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, and President, of the Republic of Burundi, in reply to his messages of greetings sent on the second anniversary of the proclamation of the Second Republic of Burundi and the auspicious day of Burundi, the 16th anniversary of her independence.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from His Excellency **Houari Boumediennе**, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and President of the Council of Revolution, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the 24th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution.

GREAT HISTORY OF REMOULDING OF MAN

Marking 20th Anniv. of Publication of Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Historic Work "On Communist Education"

Twenty years ago, on November 20, 1958, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made public his immortal work "On Communist Education". This was a historic event which marked an epochal turn in remoulding people into men of a Juche type. The whole course up to this date since its publication was a proud path along which rich experiences were gained, great exploits performed and brilliant fruits born in the remoulding of man, and a glorious course in which the validity of our Party's policy of the ideological revolution and its indestructible vitality were fully proved.

(1)

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, the masses of the working people are the subject of history and the motive power of social progress. Accordingly, for the building of socialism, prime attention should be paid, before anything else, to the work of educating and remoulding people and this question be settled satisfactorily.

The great leader who had always been deeply concerned for the revolutionary education and remoulding of the people set out the policy of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole of society in particular after the establishment of the socialist system and made sure that communist education was conducted in an allround way.

Dynamically pushing forward the ideological revolution is a policy invariably and firmly maintained by our Party in the efforts to educate and remould the people in a revolutionary way.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Our Party advanced the line of revolutionization and working-classization of all members of society by intensifying the ideological revolution. To revolutionize and working-classize all the members of society is the basic aim of the ideological revolution."

He put forward the line of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, seeing to it that the ideological revolution was given precedence in all work and gave a comprehensive theoretical and practical exposition to all matters ranging from its quintessence and contents to the ways and means for its implementation. As a result, the moral and ideological qualities to be possessed of by people and the mode of their activity not only at present but in the future communist society were made clear and a unique theory on the remoulding of man based on the Juche idea was rounded into a complete system.

Man is a social being with ideological consciousness. Ideological consciousness decides the worth of man and regulates all his activities. For the revolutionary remoulding of people, individualism, selfishness and all other obsolete ideas remaining in their minds must, inter alia, be rooted up and arm them with the revolutionary idea. The policy of training all the working people to be the revolutionaries of a Juche type through a vigorous ideological revolution is a revolutionary one which is of great significance in carrying out the revolutionary cause of the working class.

To step up the ideological revolution dynamically is a most important work in successfully scaling the two fortresses, ideological and material, of communism.

What is most important in occupying these fortresses is, first of all, to scale the ideological fortress. To capture the ideological fortress means revolutionizing and working-classizing all members of society and making them into men of a Juche type. Only when the people, masters of society, are educated and remoulded in a revolutionary way, is it possible to solve the fundamental problem of communist construction and successfully scale the material fortress as well.

The great significance of the policy of vigorously pushing forward the ideological revolution for the revolutionary transformation of the people also lies in the fact that it enables us to carry on the revolutionary cause of the working class to the end by continuing the revolution.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is realized through a protracted class struggle and economic construction.

In order to continue the revolution until the revolutionary cause of the working class is realized, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the people must be enhanced steadily so that they can fight on resolutely without the slightest vacillation, stagnation and stalemate under any circumstance. This is a requirement of the law that guides the development of the revolution.

In order to stoke the fires for a constant upsurge in the revolution and construction, stress should be placed on the enhancement of the will of the people to struggle through a continuous ideological revolution and everyone must be educated in the spirit of uninterrupted innovation and continued advance with confidence in sure victory and revolutionary optimism. The party of the working class must intensify the ideological revolution continuously not only in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism but in the period that follows the complete triumph of socialism. Only then can they creditably attain their final goal—building of the ideal society of mankind.

The policy of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole of society through the intensified ideological revolution is associated with the far-sighted plan of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to bring up all the people as ardent revolutionaries and take them along to the ideal society of mankind and it is also permeated with his deep love and profound solicitude for them.

He considers the people the inestimable treasure and the most powerful in the world and is intelligently guiding the work of training them to be revolutionaries. It is thanks to his profound solicitude, great trust and love that our people steadfastly advance along the road of the revolution, cherishing the honour and pride of being revolutionaries and boundlessly glorifying their most precious political integrity.

(2)

The 20 years from the time of the publication of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's work **"On Communist Education"** to the present was a really worthy and glorious period in the history of struggle of our Party and people for socialist construction.

During this period our people, bravely overcoming manifold difficulties and ordeals under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, have turned our country which had been eclipsed on the world map in the past into a powerful socialist state of independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-reliance in national defence.

The greatest of all the victories and successes scored by our Party and people in the revolution and construction over the past 20 years is that a strong foundation has been laid for accelerating in an allround way the work of equipping the whole of society with the Juche idea, as the result of the successful promotion of the work of remoulding people into men of a Juche type.

In our country the socialist transformation of the relations of production was completed in town and country in August 1958 and the socialist system was thus established. This was an event of epochal significance in creating the precondition for equipping the whole of society with the monolithic ideology. However, the old ideas remaining in the minds of the people do not vanish immediately nor the entire members of society become revolutionaries of themselves after the establishment of the socialist system. Accordingly, the work of remoulding the ideological consciousness of the people in a revolutionary way must be conducted in a comprehensive way in conformity with the requirement of the established socialist system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, fully grasping the law guiding the building of socialism and communism and the actual demand for social development in our country, made public in time his celebrated work **"On Communist Education"** after the establishment of the socialist system, thus marking a new revolutionary turn in the work of remoulding people into men of a Juche type. Herein lies the great historic significance of his work.

The validity and invincible vitality of the policy of remoulding people into men of a Juche type expounded in his work have been fully confirmed through the reality of our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has pointed out:

"As a result of the successful progress of the ideological revolution, our people's ideological and moral qualities have undergone a great change."

The greatest achievement attained in the ideological revolution over the past period is, above all, that all the people have firmly been equipped with his revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and the whole of society is pervaded throughout with the Juche idea.

Our Party always set it as the main task of the ideological revolution to arm its members and the working people with the Juche idea and conducted this work energetically and tirelessly.

Today our people see their greatest worth of life and honour in thinking and acting solely guided by the Juche idea and only in conformity with its requirements and this has become their unshakable revolutionary will. Our Party members and

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COAL INDUSTRY'S SWIFT PROGRESS

OUR country has a great many coal fields with huge deposits—anthracite and bituminous coal. So the coal industry has before it a bright prospect for leaping development.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The coal industry, similar to electric power production, should be developed ahead of all other industries."

Our coal industry, built up as a solid fuel base and a raw material base of major industries under the wise guidance of the great leader, develops with rapidity, fully meeting the growing demand of the national economy for different kinds of coal.

In 1970 when the task of industrialization was fulfilled in our country, the output of coal registered a growth of more than 20 times over and above 1946, the year right after liberation. That year, the per-capita coal output stood at 1,975 kg, thereby reaching the level of developed countries.

In recent years the Government of our Republic directed sustained efforts to the development of the coal industry. This led to securing coal fields whose estimated amount of reserves run into thousands of millions of tons which would take scores of years to mine. Another result was that the Kumya Youth Coal Mine was developed in the eastern district and the Sochang Coal Mine in the western district. Still another result was the completion of the shaft projects of the Anju Coal Mining Complex, the Aoji and Kogonwon coal mines and the appearance of new pits in large numbers.

With the powerful support of the Juche industry, various branches and processes of coal production such as geological prospecting, tunnelling, carriage and concentration of coal have been modernly equipped.

This year the mining facilities of our coal mines under the General Bureau of Coal Industry increased two-fold as against 1968.

The mining equipment of the Anju Coal Mining Complex in the western district is 2.2 times as much as ten years ago and thus the operations at the coal mine are comprehensively mechanized.

Nowadays, this Complex produces in only 10 days as much coal as was turned out in the whole year of 1944 before liberation.

Besides, this year the coal mines in the Kujang district saw a 2.4-fold increase in mining equipment as compared with what they had ten years ago and those in the Tokchon district witnessed a growth of two times.

As the technical equipment of the existing coal mines has been strengthened and the development of new coal mines pushed forward vigorously, the output of coal climbs year by year.

In our country continuous efforts will be devoted to the production of coal in the current Second Seven-Year Plan period to take the 70-80 million-ton coal height in 1984.

Pak Sun Chon

Coal is ceaselessly shipped to different sectors of the national economy from the coal yard of the Anju Coal Mining Complex

COAL PRODUCTION SHOOTS UP

Now, collieries in various places of our country continuously boost up production.

The Sinrip Coal Mine in the western area introduced a new blasting method in production, i.e., 1.3 times deeper in drilling and 1.5-1.7 times higher in blasting efficiency than before.

As a result, this coal mine brought about a new innovation in tunnelling and secured coal reserve enough to dig out for five years.

An intense drive to keep tunnelling going ahead of other work is afoot also in northern collieries. In these coal mines where a high-speed tunnelling movement is going on vigorously, the capital tunnelling plan was carried out at 160 per cent and the preparatory tunnelling plan at 135 per cent early in November, as compared with the results late in October, and the quantity of coal reserves created is sufficient for three years' mining.

Meanwhile, an endeavour to improve the technical equipment of collieries has also been bent to up the coal output.

The Chonsong Youth Coal Mine, promoting the comprehensive mechanization of pit work, increased labour productivity and thus augmented its coal production to 127 per cent as of the end of October as against the corresponding time of last year.

Through such struggles, many collieries accomplished their annual quotas ahead of schedule.

The Sinyuson Coal Mine which fulfilled its annual plan as of November 15 witnessed a 21 per cent growth of coal production above the figure in the corresponding period of last year, with the production cost being lowered by 14.4 per cent than planned.

As of the end of October, the Ryongdung Coal Mine produced 333,000 tons more coal, the Sinchang Coal Mine 220,000 tons more and the Ryongdae Coal Mine 290,000 tons more than in the corresponding period of last year.

Kim Yon Su

Hydraulic mechanical supports are produced at the Pyongyang Coal Mining Machine Plant

Along River Taedong (2)

Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, a Big Power Base

ELECTRIC wires which got entangled like cobwebs, a long stretch of electric poles that tower supporting them, electric current that seems just like hissing— this is what the open-air transformer station is like at the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant.

It appears that the great enthusiasm of workers for higher output has been kindled here and there—on smokestacks, buildings and electric wires.

The Pukchang Thermal Power Plant which uses the Taedong River water for industrial purpose and utilizes anthracite inexhaustibly found at home as fuel is one of the great power bases supplying electricity to the western district and to various branches of the national economy.

The generating capacity of this plant has increased 3 times ever since the first turbine was set in motion. It will be raised 1.5 times within a few years.

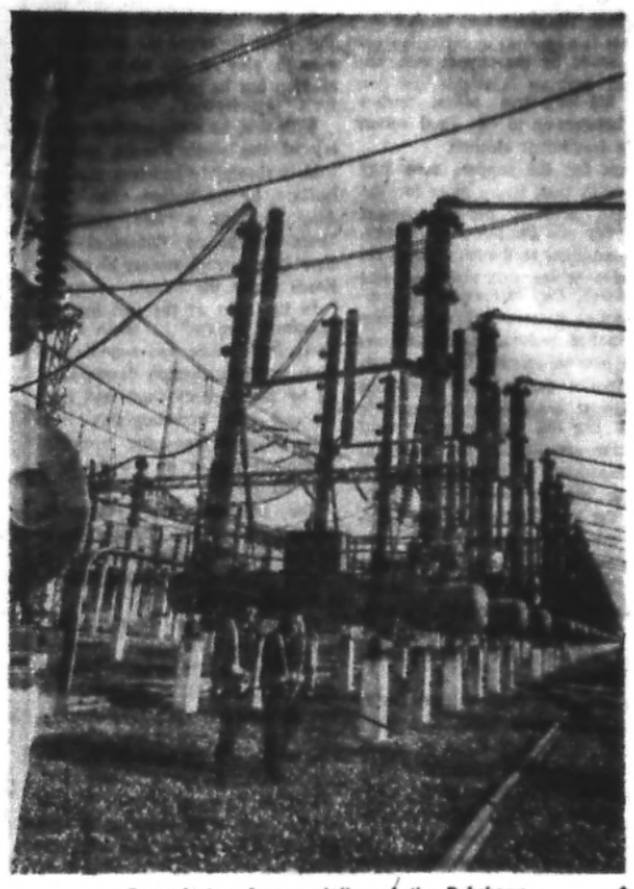
This thermal power plant turns out a great deal of electricity at a low cost because it has fuel resources close by and conditions very favourable to transport.

Thanks to the energetic struggle of the workers to satisfy the growing demand of the national economy for electricity, this plant produced 350 million kwh of more electricity than in the corresponding period of last year as of October.

Recently the workers of the plant mechanized anthracite-unloading operation, a labour-consuming work. This quadrupled work efficiency, reducing the outlay of manpower to two-thirds.

And they introduced over 260 valuable technical innovation and rationalization proposals into a number of processes such as those of boiler and turbine, boosting the production of electricity by a wide margin.

Thus, the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant now puts out more electricity than that produced in our country in the whole year of 1944, the closing year of Japanese imperialist rule.



Open-air transformer station of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant

More Machines and Equipment For Coal Mines

THE Pyongyang Coal Mining Machine Plant, which manufactures a complete set of hydraulic mechanical supports, chain conveyers and other up-to-date mining machines, is one of the reliable bases for the production of mining equipment.

The workers are successfully fulfilling this year's plan, which is set 70 per cent higher than the figure of last year.

Guided by the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with regard to the modernization of the national economy, they are working with redoubled vigour to further modernize the technical equipment of the plant, steadily increasing labour productivity.

Notably, great efforts were directed to the work for modernizing metal-working operations still further. What was taken into consideration here is that most mining machines are welded metal products. Workers and technicians of the plant pooled their creative wisdom and manufactured iron plate flatteners, straighteners and other machines in a short period, thus mechanizing the cutting operation in a comprehensive way. They completely introduced the pressing method in the manufacture of products by making an effective use of 1,000-ton press. Thus, labour productivity in metal treatment increased 7 times as against last year.

Meanwhile, in this plant three-side milling and other up-to-date machines have been invented and manufactured, which raised the cutting and processing capacity. This plant has completely ensured by itself the manufacture of plated products that rested on cooperative production.

As a result, as of the end of October this plant turned out far more complete sets of hydraulic mechanical supports than the results of the corresponding period last year. During the same period the production of chain conveyers and coal-dressing machines grew 2.4 times and 1.4 times respectively.

Workers there are now making continued innovations to overfulfil the plan for production of the said hydraulic supports by 60 per cent by the end of this year.

Kim Su Yon

Proud Creations of Our Working Class

New Spinning Mill with 50,000 Spindles Commissioned; 14,000-Ton Cargo Ship "Tumangang" Launched

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Arming themselves closely with the Juche idea and fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, all functionaries and working people should find out things that are lacking and fill up the shortage, and thus carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan successfully by their own strength and with their own techniques and resources."

Acting faithfully upon the great leader's teaching, our workers across the country are now chalking up brilliant results in labour.

Signal successes have been achieved from the first battle of this year for the preschedule fulfilment of the enormous tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan. On November 22, a modern spinning mill with 50,000 spindles which rose in Kanggye, a northern city of our country, was put into commission.

Built under the deep care and solicitude of the great leader who is concerned to see our people dressed better, this mill will spin yarn from chemical fibres produced sufficiently at home.

The workers who had undertaken the construction of the mill pooled their wisdom and did their utmost to tap latent reserves under the upheld slogan of self-reliance and thus brought the project to completion far ahead of the set time, while saving much the cost in construction.

The mill is of great significance in strengthening the Juche character of our textile industry and improving the people's livelihood.

• • •

On November 23, the shipyard in Chongjin, a northern port city on the east coast, launched a cargo ship of 14,000 ton class.

This large cargo ship is named "Tumangang" after the River Tuman, a big river in the northern region.

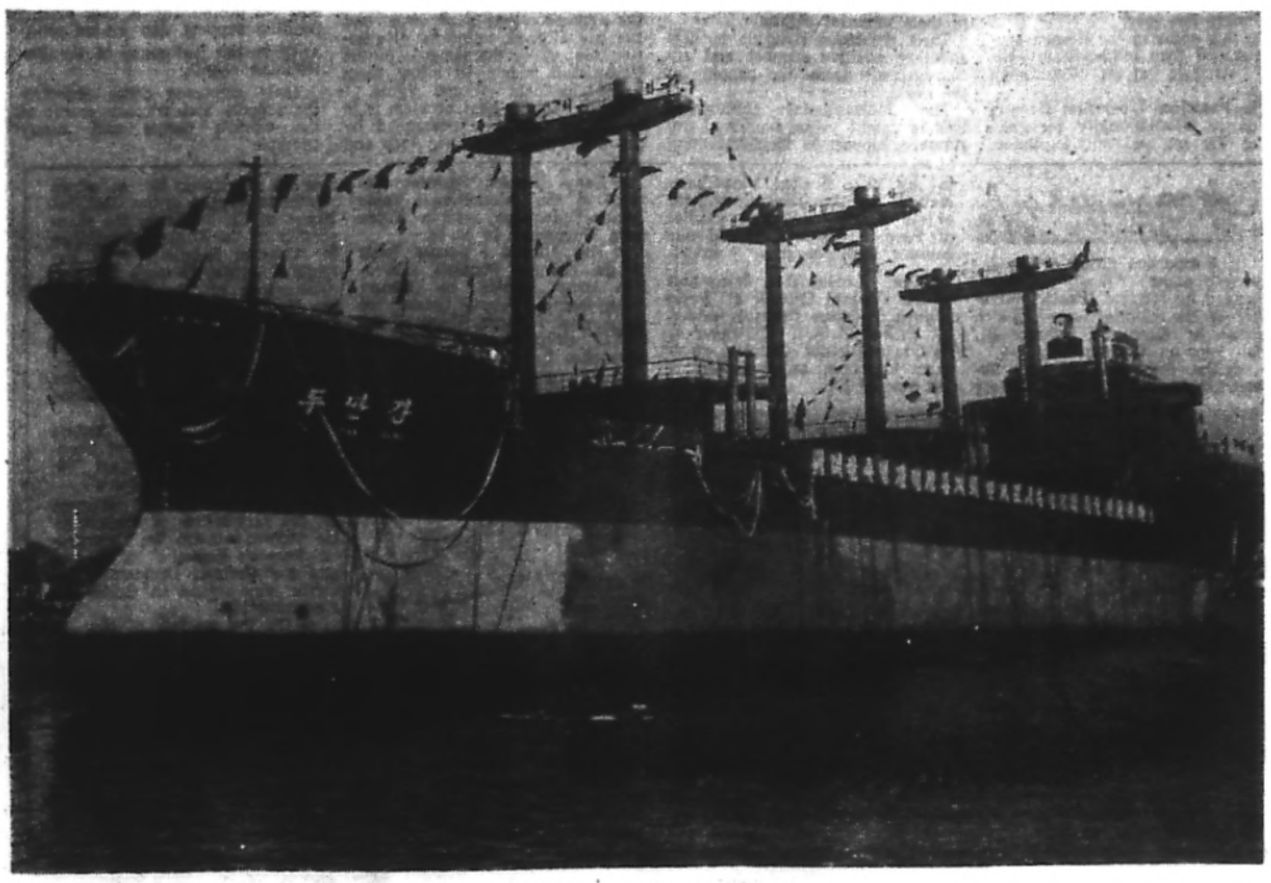
The ship is equipped with modern facilities for safe and free long-distance navigation, for loading and unloading operations and for the crewmen's life.

The ship "Tumangang" built by the workers of the Chongjin shipyard is another proud creation of our Juche-oriented shipbuilding industry.

Upholding the instructions given by the great leader during his visit to North Hamgyong Province and Chongjin City in June, they extensively introduced advanced shipbuilding methods, relying on their own efforts, and succeeded in shortening the term of overall ship construction.

The ship "Tumangang", together with other 14,000-ton cargo ships built by the shipyard, will greatly be conducive to the development of our foreign trade.

Pak Ik Su



14,000-ton cargo ship "Tumangang"

(Continued from Page 2)

working people do not accept any other ideas except the Juche idea and are filled with a single desire to implement the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party's line and policies, their embodiment, more creditably and they fight on, dedicating their all to the sacred cause for the Party and the revolution and for the country and the people with an attitude befitting the masters of the revolution.

Embracing the Juche idea as faith—this is the most brilliant victory scored in the realm of the ideological revolution that contributed to freeing our people from the fetters of all the obsolete ideas which had long been detrimental to the consciousness of national autonomy.

Our Party defined individualism and selfishness as the main target of the ideological revolution and made strenuous efforts to eliminate them. Today among our people there has been firmly established a habit whereby they devotedly work, study and live, not for personal interest and comfort but for the Party and the revolution and for society and collective.

The entire people like to work and study and give themselves body and soul to the struggle for the final victory of the revolutionary cause, with a thorough-going working-class stand and viewpoint and a deep-rooted conviction of sure victory in future. All these facts clearly show that the work of remoulding people has reached a high level in our country.

Another great achievement gained in the ideological revolution is that the political and ideological unity of our people rallied close around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with one ideology and one will has become solidified and the whole of society has been converted into a great revolutionary family.

Our Party has paid great attention to the work of achieving the unity and cohesion of the entire people and strengthening them constantly in accord with the fundamental demand of the ideological revolution and the basic social relations of socialist society. While setting it as the general task to strengthen the unity of ideology and will of the Party ranks on the basis of the monolithic ideology, it kept its work in a sustained in-depth development. The whole of our Party and society has thus turned into an iron rank in which everyone is closely united with each other with one mind and one purpose on the basis of the Juche idea. Banded together in this rank like an organism are the entire people, ranging from veteran revolutionary fighters who have remained faithful to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung since the years of anti-Japanese struggle when a new era was dawning on the Korean revolution, to veteran Party members and the members of rising generation.

To creditably realize the great unity and cohesion on the basis of the monolithic ideological system constitutes the most precious summation of the half-a-century long Korean revolution and it is the greatest pride of our people.

Thanks to this indestructible unity and cohesion our country will prosper and develop steadily and our revolution will vigorously advance forever along the road of Juche.

Indeed, our Party and our people have gained a great victory over the past 20 years by thoroughly embodying the policy set forth in the immortal work **"On Communist Education"**. Because of this, conditions are now ripe in our country for equipping all people with one idea. Thus the Government of our Republic set the equipment of the whole of society with the Juche idea as its ultimate goal and our people are channelling all their efforts into the fulfilment of this glorious task. This is a hope-filled event announcing that the work of remoulding man has reached a very high stage in our country and that a fresh historic advance has been commenced in the carrying out of this glorious cause, the cause which was started since the great leader stood in the forefront of our revolution in his early years.

All these historic victories are the precious fruition brought about by our Party's original policy of the ideological revolution, the policy of remoulding people into men of a Juche type.

Election Fraud

Reportedly, the traitor Pak Jung Hi sent on November 25 an "open letter" to the members of his "Democratic Republican Party" in connection with the forthcoming election to the puppet National Assembly. The traitor exhorted them to "prevent the national harmony from being adversely affected in the election" and to win again the "victory" of the "Republican Party" that has been "maintained over the last 10 years and more."

This is a general mobilization order issued by the puppet who, obsessed with an insatiable ambition for his long-term office, pushes his hangers-on to a final action for a fraudulent election.

Thus far, the puppets have hurried with their tricky move for the election, invoking the government authority and the power of money.

In addition to the network of repressive setups that stretched like a cobweb, they increased the puppet police stations and substations and police boxes and manufactured a new suppressive machine called "police mobile unit." Hell-bent on fascist crackdown, the puppets speak like the burden of a song that the cancellation of "emergency measures" is impermissible. Abusing the government authority with the mobilization of the KCIA and the puppet police, they have gone so far as to apprehend right and left all conditions of people who are opposed to their reactionary rule and criminal election campaign and to inflict severe punishment on them.

Further, the puppets beat with clubs students in Seoul and local regions including those of Seoul University, Koryo University and Kyongbuk University, fired teargas bombs at them and unhesitatingly put many of them in jail, simply because they put up slogans against the election under the "Yusin system."

Meanwhile, they resort to all sorts of sly methods to win over people. Peddling their "election pledges" full of honeyed words, they vyingly deliver long-winded "tirades" and go in for an "almsgiving operation".

For all his efforts through such ridiculous farces, the traitor Pak Jung Hi was left open to doubt as to the "victory" of the "Republican Party". This impelled him to spurring on his sleight-of-hand again this time.

In the "open letter" the traitor Pak Jung Hi urged his understrappers to play nasty tricks in the election but he jabbered that it was for a "fair election".

With this, he made another mockery of the south Korean people.

It is absolutely hopeless that the traitors to the nation like Pak Jung Hi hold a "fair election". There can be no "impartial election" in a corrupt society like south Korea under the "Yusin system".

In the light of the fact that the "electoral system" in south Korea abets fraudulence and swindle and that erstwhile election farces staged by the puppets there had been studded with humbuggeries, it is quite obvious that the projected "election" can in no way be a "fair election".

The puppets are shameless enough when they describe the election as a "fair election" or "impartial election", while engineering a fraudulent one.

It is the puppets' wont to talk noisily about "impartial election". This is but a clap-trap to legalize it as they find it no longer possible to maintain their long stay in power unless they stage a burlesque multiplied severalfold in fascism and fraud.

The clumsy electioneering by the puppets will only result in adding fuel to the flame of the vigorous struggle of the people who have risen up calling for the withdrawal of the traitor Pak Jung Hi from the "regime".

Yun Hae Ik

Establishment of "S.Korea-US Combined Forces Command" Lambasted

In Many Countries of the World

On November 7 the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique rigged up the aggressive "south Korea-US Combined Forces Command" in south Korea. Voices lashing at it are mounting throughout the world.

The World Federation of Trade Unions issued a statement on the 16th.

Pointing out that now the United States is further increasing its troops and stepping up its manoeuvrings for a new war at the fastest speed ever, far from withdrawing its aggressive forces from south Korea in accordance with its pledges and the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly, the statement pungently denounced the creation of the "South Korea-US Combined Forces Command", regarding it as a challenge to peace in Korea and other parts of the world.

Chinese papers and news agencies assailed the formation of the "command".

Referring to a commentary of "Rodong Sinmun", the Hsinhua News Agency said:

Brown claimed that the establishment of the "South Korea-US Combined Forces Command" was necessary for the "security" of Korea and for "peace and security" in Northeast Asia. But this is nothing but a sophism reversing black and white. It is a trite ruse of those engaged in aggression and war for concealing their true colours to cry for "security" while committing aggression on other countries and for "peace" while reinforcing their armed forces.

The news agency continued:

For peace and security in Korea and Northeast Asia, the United States must withdraw its aggression troops from south Korea together with all its lethal weapons, and give up the manoeuvres for aggression and war.

"Renmin Ribao" November 11 carried the statement of a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of our country censuring the formation of the "command" by the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The Soviet paper "Pravda" published an article.

Saying that the United States was constrained to announce that it would withdraw its ground troops step by step within four to five years from south Korea, and in fact, the US troops there do not diminish, but are even reinforced, the article went on: It is now as plain as the noonday that the propaganda campaign in the West is a mere camouflage for covering the redeployment of the troops. Recently a squadron of "F-4d Phantom" fighters and a tank battalion with 50 tanks and new missiles have been thrown into south Korea from the United States. This is the background of the invention of the "Combined Forces Command" in south Korea. This suggests the intention of the US forces to remain ensconced deep in the Korean peninsula.

TASS November 10 published an article titled "Challenge to Peaceloving Forces" denouncing the formation of the "command".

After exposing the aim of the US Defence Secretary's tour of south Korea, the article pointed out that the US fanned up the militarization and war fever in south Korea and encouraged the Pak Jung Hi clique pursuing the hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

And it said that the establishment of the "command" bars the realization of the desire of the Korean people to achieve reunification.

The Bulgarian paper "Rabotnichesko Delo" noted:

The "troop pullout" advertised by the United States and the establishment of the "Combined Forces Command" are only a variety of the policy "from a position of strength" which the US Administration is pursuing on the Korean peninsula. This policy is the main obstacle to the taking of practical measures for ending the military confrontation on the peninsula.

The Bulgarian papers "Zemedelsko Zname" and "Trud" carried writings respectively.

The Vietnamese paper "Nhan Dan" November 16 branded the establishment of the "South Korea-US Combined Forces Command" as the machination of the United States to permanently occupy south Korea by force of arms and continuously interfere in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

Besides, the Soviet paper "Izvestia", Albanian paper "Zeri I Populit", GDR paper "Neues Deutschland", the ADN News Agency and the Czechoslovak "Ceteka" News Agency lambasted the formation of the "South Korea-US Combined Forces Command" by the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Reactionary "Moral Education"

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"In south Korea the US imperialists are now preaching to the people that the way to guarantee the securest and happiest life is to throw away their ideals, adapt themselves to conditions as they are, and seek momentary pleasure. In this way they try to paralyse the revolutionary consciousness of the working people and corrupt the youth."

"Moral education" is one of the basic contents of the colonial enslavement education of the US imperialists now in force in south Korea.

The aim pursued in this education by the US imperialists and the puppet clique is to infuse the children and students with the ideas of worship and flunkeyism toward America.

You can find these words in middle school textbooks: "The United States is a typical state where democracy and freedom are fully ensured", "The ROK (south Korea) owes its existence to the United States" and "We should express thanks to the United States". The wolfish US imperialists are described as "simple and innocent people" and the "defender of freedom".

This patently shows how brazenfacedly the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique are trying their hardest to create among the children and students illusions about US imperialism in an attempt to cover up thrice-cursed crimes they are committing in south Korea and to placate the anti-US sentiments of the people.

Worship and flunkeyism toward America is based on national nihilism. That is why the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are extensively spreading national nihilism.

Under the title "The Merit and Demerit of National Character" a textbook says that "the spirit of relying on others", "lack of the spirit of unity", "idleness", etc. are the "national character" inherent to our people. This is a mockery, indeed.

This is a vicious attempt to instil a sense of national inferiority and national nihilism in the children and students and implant their minds with the ideas of slavish subservience by distorting the fine characteristics of our nation by means of every conceivable falsehood and fabrication.

Through "moral education" the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are advocating "class collaboration".

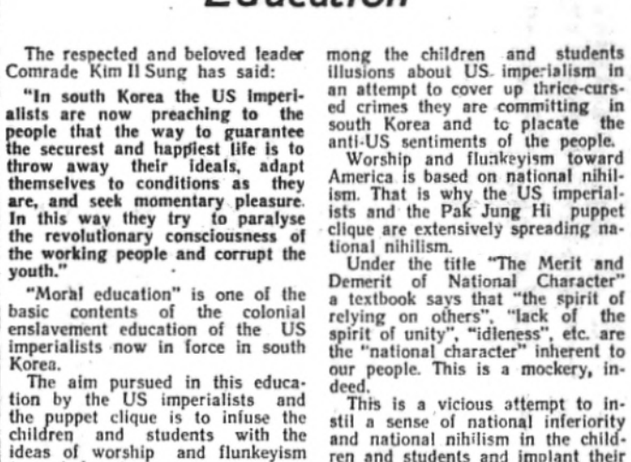
They prattle that the cause responsible for the hard life of the south Korean people is brought about not by US imperialist colonial rule and the fascist rule of their stooges, but by the lack of mutual "cooperation" and "unity" between the ruling and ruled classes. They also say that confusion and unrest of the present-day south Korean society are all traceable to the labouring masses who expend much trouble on a fight against repression and exploitation by the ruling classes. Proceeding from this gangster-like logic, they preach that for the removal of these confusion and unrest the toiling masses must not fight against the exploiter classes but "conceive affection" for and "unite" with them.

Inscribed in the book "Basic Problems of Moral Education" are these words: "For lack of love there still remains selfishness and worldly desires. Love means sacrifice and submission. It calls for submission without any reservation." Here is another passage quoted from a high school textbook: "Class collaboration is a most excellent morality".

With a view to instilling the ideas of slavish subservience in the minds of children and students, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are inculcating in them feudalistic ethics and implanting in their minds the despicable American way of life characterized by extreme egoism, mammonism, sex-violence, corruption and immorality, in order to reduce them to degenerates who take no account of their country and people but only seek their own pleasure and comfort.

We can conclude from these facts that "moral education" in south Korea is a most reactionary education which is aimed at making children and students into colonial slaves meekly obedient to the US imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

Li Jip



← These poor south Korean children are obliged to take up a job of shoe polishing during their most productive period of learning

"Bean-Sprout-Like Jammed Classroom"

This is a classroom in south Korea.

It is a common educational knowledge that the effect of instructions is little when the number of pupils surpasses 40 per class.

In south Korea, however, a large number of pupils up to 120 are obliged to study in a classroom.

In the Tongil Primary School in the city of Chungmu, South Kyongsang Province, 70-odd pupils are crammed into each classroom hard to accommodate 50 and lessons are given on a double- or treble-shift basis. Destitute of desks and chairs, pupils have to stoop themselves on the floor.

Overcrowded classes make up 99.7 per cent of the total in Seoul and 99 per cent in Pusan. Hence, the words "sitting-on-the floor classroom", "bean-sprout-like jammed classroom", "migratory lesson" and "lesson-in-tents" are in use like educational terms in south Korea.

Even according to the doctored figures released by the puppets, the shortage of classrooms exceeds 36,000 in primary schools.

On account of bad classrooms, young boys and girls suffer from eye disease, lumbago and respiratory trouble. Many of them have had their spines bent and their bodies have become malformed.

Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, far from taking measures, plunder a colossal sum of money from schools every year to line their own pockets, having turned them into their profiteering centres.

Needless to say, the Pak Jung Hi clique are a band of rank traitors.

Hwang Ik

Pak Jung Hi the Plunderer

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are getting more unscrupulous in robbing the south Korean people.

According to reports, they plan to plunder the peasants of 12 million *som* (one *som* is equal to 150 kg) of autumn grain this year, or 2.3 million *som* more than last year, under the cloak of "purchase". Under the same cloak, they intend to take away over 476,980 tons of sweet potatoes at cheap prices less than the production cost. In Rinje district, south Korean Kangwon Province, they are carrying away a large quantity of vegetables at low prices 25 to 50 per cent of the market prices under the name of "military delivery".

These guys are squeezing from the peasants not only farm produce but money as well. Under the pretext of "collection of agricultural fund", they are going to shear the peasants of more than 45,000 million *won*, or 13,000 million *won* more than last year, in South Cholla Province alone.

Their plunder of the fishermen also has been carried to extremes. In Changwon county, South Kyongsang Province, 890 households of fishermen, which account for nearly a half of the total, had to leave the villages to find a means of livelihood from January last year to a recent date.

In Chunchon, south Korean Kangwon Province, they carried out "a stringent seizure" campaign, knocking at the door of each house, to rake in over 110 million *won* in the name of "consolidated income tax".

All these facts tell that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are the truculent plunderer of the south Korean people.

Exorbitant School Expenses

The announcement of the Economic Planning Board of the south Korean puppet regime that the school expenses from primary school to university course totalled 7,660,000 *won* per head has already proved to be outdated data.

This year, the puppets raised the registration fees and impositions in schools at all levels by 6.3 per cent at minimum and 18 per cent at maximum.

Into the bargain, various school expenses such as the payment for textbooks, miscellaneous impositions and extracurricular lecture fees snowballed.

For graduation from a university, it is required to pay about 200,000 *won* in six-year course of primary school, 1.8 million *won* in 3-year course of middle school, 2.52 million *won* in 3-year course of high school and 5.3 million *won* in 4-year course of university—more than 9.8 million *won* altogether.

This is tantamount to the total sum of wages that a worker who earns 40,000-50,000 *won* a month should reserve for 20 years without so much as eating anything and clothing himself. Therefore, for the toiling masses of south Korea occupying the majority of the population, sending their sons and daughters to school is simply beyond the reach of possibility.

It is due to the anti-popular educational policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique that south Korea has been converted into a "hellish land worst in learning" and its schools into profiteering centres.

Li Han Sik

Solidarity to Palestinian People

The UN General Assembly session held last year and the OAU Ministerial Council meeting convened in July this year decided to annually commemorate November 29 as the day of international solidarity with the Palestinian people, beginning this year.

On this occasion the Korean people extend firm solidarity to the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

The Palestine Liberation Organization is internationally recognized as the one and only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

With firm confidence in the judiciousness and victory of their cause, the Palestinian people are now continuing their struggle to regain their lost country and restore their national rights.

Their righteous struggle is now enlisting positive support and encouragement from the people of the world.

The international conferences held in recent years expressed unreserved support to their liberation struggle.

The declaration of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Belgrade in July this year pointed out that powerful and resolute steps should be taken to put an end to the aggressive policy of Israel and the non-aligned countries give active support to the struggle of the Palestinian people to allow them to obtain their national rights.

If the Middle East problem is to be settled fairly as demanded by the peoples of Palestine, Arab and the rest of the world, the Israeli aggressors must be withdrawn from the Arab land they had occupied and all the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people be restored, including the right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination and the right to build an independent state.

The Government of our Republic and our people will as ever extend positive support and all-out solidarity to the just cause of the Palestinian people.

Their righteous cause enjoying the support and encouragement of the world's people will surely triumph.

Heart-rending Cries in an Alien Land (1)

Here is a story about the unhappy life of Korean girls who, sent to an isolated islet of Japan by the Pak Jung Hi quislings of south Korea, were subjected to slave labour and breathed their last with their bodies violated. To illustrate this affair we shall here introduce several events related to this story.

Sold Like Chattel

A gloomy port.

Girls in their early twenties were going aboard a ship, leaving behind their parents, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends. Mingled with cries and choked with tears, those who were to leave and those who came to see them off were calling their names with each other. A terrific steam-whistle sounded as if announcing the prelude to tragedy and the ship started steering slowly. Weeping and wailing reached their high-water mark.

These young girls were the victims of human traffic of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi bandits.

The ship was now out of sight, but cries were still to be heard.

Among the girls there was a 17-year old young girl named Sun Nyo.

She grew in a village of South Kyongsang Province. She had a sick mother and three youngers. When she was 16 years old, her father died and she became the "head of family". Since then, she spent her days in gloomy mood.

She was always occupied in thinking of how to provide her hungry youngers with enough food even for a day, how to send them to school and how to cure her mother's disease.

One day, she happened to see an advertisement of the "International Skill Development Association" whose job was allegedly to give relief to the poor. It said that there would be a good bargain in an alien land. Sun Nyo was attracted by this deceptive propaganda.

This is how she went aboard the ship. The same was true of other girls.

Presently the boat carrying more than 130 young girls anchored at the Minami Daito Island of Japan.

The island is situated in the Pacific Ocean at a distance of 24 hours' sea journey from Okinawa, the southernmost tip of Japan.

This island is mainly covered by sugarcane fields, encompassed on all sides by stiff cliffs.

The Pak Jung Hi clique sent these girls at the price of 250,000 *won* per head, to this isolated islet in which even the Japanese would not venture to live.

Immediately after their arrival, the girls were divided into groups of four or five and forced to work 13-14 hours a day.

Work was indeed toilsome under the scorching sun. Cutting sugarcanes, tying them up into bundles and hauling had to be done with the manual method.

Their meal consisted of a bowl of rice boiled with wheat and a slice of pickled radish.

It was not uncommon for group leaders to walk around with whips in their hands, hitting anyone who fell down to the ground from anemia and exhaustion caused by hunger and stifling heat.

The group leaders were KCIA agents, who were dispatched by the Pak Jung Hi clique to watch the movements of girls lest their crimes in the islet leak out.

The faces of girls gradually became thin and pale from exhaustion.

Sun Nyo was no exception and she often swooned by the scorching heat.

Particularly to be toilsome was that she had to tie sugarcanes into a bundle of 30 kg each and carry them to a wharf.

The strain undermined her health and at last she was attacked by heart disease. This was the very reward for her cravings for money-making advertised by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Friendship Visits

☆ A reporters group of the Japanese paper "Asahi Shimbun" headed by Iwatare Hiroshi, Member of its editorial board, which came to Korea on October 31, left here on November 14.

☆ The delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society led by V.G. Krylov, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Regional Soviet of People's Deputies, visited our country from November 4 to 14.

☆ The Kansai area delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) headed by Nakae Heijiro, Chairman of its Osaka District Council, which came to Korea on November 7, left here on 17.

The General Manager of the Australian and New Zealand Banking Group Limited inspects the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition

☆ Tony Brooks, Secretary-General of the International Table Tennis Federation, was in Korea from November 14 to 18.

☆ The August 1 Soccer Team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Huang Ching-kuang, Deputy Leader of the August 1 Sports Team of the CPLA, which came to Korea on November 7, left here on 22.

☆ R.C. Wheeler-Bennett, General Manager of the Australian and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, was here from November 13 to 17.

Solidarity and Cooperation

★ On November 14 a friendship gathering was held on the Korea-Syria Friendship Wonhwa Cooperative Farm on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the corrective movement in the Syrian Arab Republic.

After speeches a letter to President Hafez Al Assad of the Syrian Arab Republic was adopted at the gathering.

★ On November 21 a photo exhibition opened at the Chollima House of Culture under the sponsorship of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian Communist Party.

There followed a film show co-sponsored by the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

On November 23, a lecture was given at the National Economy Institute on the subject "60-year service for the people".

★ A protocol on the exchange of the ratification of the consular accord between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Berlin on November 15.

★ On the evening of Nov. 23 the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association jointly arranged a film reception and a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the Korean and Chinese governments.

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